



"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
"AGRICOLAS." Virg.

Vol. I.—New Series.

BALTIMORE, MD. OCT. 9, 1839.

No. 20.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

TERMS—The "AMERICAN FARMER" is published every Wednesday at \$2.50 per annum, in advance, or \$3 will invariably be charged if not paid within six months. Any one forwarding \$10, shall receive 5 copies for one year. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for \$1, and 25 cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. Communications to be directed to the Editor or Publisher, and all letters, (post paid) to be addressed to SAMUEL SANDS, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts.

MARYLAND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Fall Exhibition of the Horticultural Society, held on the 25th, 26th and 27th ult. far exceeded any previous Show of the Association both in the quantity and excellence of the articles exhibited—Especially has the society to congratulate itself and the community whose interests are so identified with this laudable institution, at the marked and manifest improvement, gradual though sure, which is evident in our horticultural productions—What indeed could excel the rare and beautiful Fruits with which the tables were so bountifully loaded. The Vegetables—what shall we say for them?—here was a feast for the eye of the epicure to revel on!—then too the rich and varied display of natives and exotics of the Ornamental department—more gorgeous than the rest the Dahlia:

"O where could such a flower have sprung?"

Human art can neither colour nor describe so beautiful an object—the Rose alone is its rival, whose loveliness is composed of all that is exquisite and graceful—Ours, however, be the task to enumerate the specimens and their liberal contributors—an abler hand may describe the objects which causeth "the wilderness and the solitary place to be glad, and the desert to rejoice and blossom as the rose."

"Let fancy lead,

And be it ours to follow
As well we may, the graces infinite
Of nature!"

FRUITS.

From Miss Ann Rogers—A basket of Beurre Pears of uncommon beauty and of high flavor.

Mrs. H. L. Bowley—A basket of very superior Figs.
Joseph Evans—Very large Apples, one weighing 26 oz.
Mrs. Hysm—A large collection of Grapes—Tamprena, Golden Chasselas—Bordeaux purple, Catawba, Herbmom's Madeira, &c.
Wm. H. De Courcy, of Easton—a basket of mammoth Pippins.
Mrs. J. Lester—A dish of Pomegranates of great size and beauty.
Robt. Sinclair—Vergaleau Pears, native Plums and four varieties of Apples.

Mrs. Isaac M'Kim—Superior Quinces, Seckle Pears and Herbmom's Grapes of excellent quality.
Henry Moore of Aisquith street—A peck of superb Heath Peaches, yellow Celestial Figs and Isabella Grapes.
Charles Bohn—Fine large Lemons and Apples.
Mrs. Robt. Gilmer—A dish of Raspberries.
W. E. Phillips—Muscatel Grapes.
Gid. B. Smith—Isabella Grapes from a vine of two years only, with 315 bunches, all of same gigantic size.
Jas. Wilson—White Codlin Apples; striped, Seckle and Beurre Pears, Isabella and Bland Grapes.

Dr. Tho. Edmondson—Osage Orange, and a large supply of Lemons, Oranges, and St. Helena Limes, very superior, and a basket of the Fruit of Pyrus Japonica or Japan Pear.
Peter Coombs—English red streak and mammoth pippin Apples, and very fine Heath Peaches.
R. H. Owen—Monstrous pippin and Siberian Crab Apples.
Chas. Timmons, gardener to R. Gilmer—Very fine Figs, Raspberries and Seckle Pears.
Lloyd N. Rogers—Very superior Seckle Pears, Heath Peaches, and Herbmom's Madeira Grapes.
Mrs. Wm. Gilmer—A dish of Raspberries.
Nicholas Biddle of Philadelphia—Grapes of open ground culture, and a superior bunch grown under glass, of large size and delicious flavor.

F. D. M'Henry—A large and liberal supply of Bellflower Apples of excellent quality.
Peaches from Messrs. Williams, James, Hen. Hull, &c.
Grapes from Messrs. Z. Waters, B. I. Cohen, F. A. Levering, Baieher, Johnson, and many others.
Large Chinquepins, from J. Delacour, &c.

VEGETABLES.

From John W. Ward—Rohan Potatoes and the Cow-horn, a new variety kidney shaped—Parsnips, Winter Squash, Gourds, Lima Beans, white Corn, &c.

David Barnum—Seedling Onions, Savoy Cabbage, Turnips, Beets, Parsnips, etc.

Th. B. Skinner—Ockra.
Geo. Beltahover—3 large Mangel Wurtzel.

John Mercer, of Cedar Park—A Pumpkin weighing 110 lb. and Mangel Wurtzel wg. 194 lb.

Mr. Devaux—White Carrots, Endive, Sugar Pepper, Sweet Tomatoes, Cow-horn Potatoes, Celery, Turnip rooted do., Artichokes, Leeks, etc.

Thos. French—Cabbages, Parsnips, Spanish Radish, Egg Plants, Beets, Cucumbers, etc.

H. B. Chew, of Epsom—Rohan and Mercer Potatoes, Beets, Cabbages, Tomatoes, Artichokes, etc.

Chs. Timmons, gardener to R. Gilmer—Cow-horn and Mercer Potatoes, seedling Onions, Egg Plants, Lima Beans, etc.

Chs. Deems, gardener to Jas. Wilson—Carrots, Squash, Beets, Egg Plants, Tomatoes, Lima Beans, Mercer, Rohan and Cow-horn Potatoes, Tree Corn, etc.

G. E. Bowley—Seedling Onions, Vegetable Marrow, Carrots, etc.

Thos. Dixon, gardener to Mrs. Donnell—Carrots, Egg Plants, Salsify, Tomatoes, Rhubarb, Onions, three varieties of Lima Beans, Parsnips, Flat Dutch Cabbage, etc.

Wm. Yates—Egg Plants, Beets, Lima Beans, flat Dutch Cabbage.

Jno. M'Tavish—A Pumpkin weighing 106 lbs.

Mrs. Geo. Law—Vegetable Marrow, yellow Sugar Tomatoes, and Cow-horn Potatoes.

W. W. Watkins—Vegetable Marrow.

Peter Coombs—Orange Carrots, Salsify, Cape Brocoli, long green Cucumbers, Mercer Potatoes, etc.

R. St. Ramsay—Egg Plants, blue Potatoes, white Corn, etc.

Henry Schwartz—4 stalks of Corn 27 feet high!

John Ridgely of Hampton—Mangel Wurtzel 16 lbs. each.

Rohan Potatoes from Saml. Feast—Gourds from Ed. Schaeffer—Seedling Onions from F. D. M'Henry and Geo. Barrow, etc.

ORNAMENTAL.

Green-house and hot-house Plants from Dr. Thos. Edmondson—Coffee Arabica, Dracena fera, Astrapea Wallichii, (this plant measured 7 feet diameter), Furcraea Gigantea Hybiscus Sinensis 3 varieties, Camellia Alba in full flower, Calathea Zebrina, Convolvulus Jalapa, Streptocarpus reginae Tradescantia bicolor Cunninghamia lanceolata, several varieties of Cactus, Sempervivum Canariensis, with many other plants; also Dahlias in boxes, which were very attractive.

Mrs. George Law—Pittosporum tobira variegata, Euonymus Variegata, Passiflora Alata, Astrapea Wallichii, Myrtus Australis, Brugansia Arborea Lotus Jacobaeus, Magnolia Pumila, Fuschia Globosa.

St. Mary's College—Cockia punctata, Dracena Draco, Ficus, 4 species, Agave Gummifera Eucalyptus, of sorts, Myrtus, 3 varieties, Alaternus Variegata, Arum Cordata, Banisteria, Melalucas, and many other varieties of plants.

G. W. Andrews—Cactus Ackermania.
Miss Cohen—A large plant in full bloom of Cestrum Nocturnum.
Zeb. Waters—2 plants of the Guernsey Lilly in splendid bloom, Achania Malvaceus, Jasminum Grandiflora, Bigonia Macrostigma Fuschia Globosa, etc.

Mrs. Skinner—A fine specimen of Orchidifera Plant.

Mr. Edw. Kurtz—Metrosiderus Semperflorans, black and green Tea, yellow Tea Rose very fine, Triumph du Luxemburg Rose, an ornamental stand of Verbenas, Dwarf Pomegranate, etc.

Mr. Couly—Some choice Plants.

Mr. Devaux—Cactus Erysi, Euonymus Variegata, Heliotropium, Cissula Falcata, Ilix Variegata, with other plants.

Mr. John Feast—Tillandsia Serrata, Astrapea Wallichii, Ficus Elastica, Oxalis bowii Musa Paridisia Hybiscus of sorts, Night Blooming Jasmin Sago Palm, Geeneria Nova, Coffea, Tabernamontaria Coronarium, Browalia Alata, Euonymus, Cactus of sorts, Melalucas, Cyclamens; Erravera Grandiflora, Crinum Americanum, Erihyron Crista Galli, with many other plants.

Samuel Feast—Coffee Arabica, Carolina Princeps and Regine, Clove Tree, Cinnamon, Camphor and Tea Tree, Sago Palm Dracena Draca Fera and Flexuosa Passiflora Princeps, Alata and Kerminia, Manilla Cordifolia, Achania of sorts, Mimosa Arborea, Acacia Mollis, Cattlelana Forbii in fine bloom, etc.

Cut Flowers—Mrs. G. W. Riggs—A fine display, particularly of daily Roses.

Mrs. John Lester—Many bouquets.

Mrs. Robert Gilmer—Many varieties, consisting of Tea, Noisette, daily and other Roses, Zinnias, Marygolds, Holyhocks, Verbenas, etc.

Mrs. Chas. Bohn—Some splendid Dahlias, with many other choice Flowers.

Miss Moore—Some choice bouquets of Dahlias, and many varieties of other flowers.

Wm. C. Wilson—A superb collection of magnificent Dahlias, embracing some rare and brilliant varieties, viz. Marchioness of Tavistock, Mary Queen of Scots, Conqueror of Europe, Sulphurea, Elegant Juliet, Stoe's Yellow, Sir Henry Fletcher, Glory of the West, etc. together with many other flowers.

Mrs. Geo. Law—A choice stand of Dahlias, and large quantities of the choicest annual and garden flowers.

Mrs. Robt. Taylor—Some very fine flowers.

Mrs. Muschett—A collection of Roses and other Flowers.

Miss Sophia Kurtz—a fine collection of Zinnias.

Miss Mary Waters—Roses, Dahlias, Zinnias, etc.

Mrs. Lyons—Very fine Lady Slippers.

Mrs. Floke—Ilavre-de-Grace, Gordonia, Puheserua.

Robert Holyday—China Roses, Verbenas, etc. very fine.

Mr. Devaux—Double China Roses, Verbenas, Heliotropes, etc.

Mr. Frederick Levering—Dahlias, Roses, etc.

Mr. P. P. Sadler—A fine display of Dahlias.

Mr. Henry Rhodewald—Dahlias, Zinnias, Roses, marigolds, etc.

Dr. Edmondson—A stand of Dahlias, with a large collection of other Flowers.

Chas. Timmons, gardener to Robt. Gilmer—A fine display of Roses, etc.

Mrs. J. Dixon—Many choice varieties, such as Roses, Mignonne, Verbenas, &c.

John Feast—a fine stand of choice Dahlias, containing many of the newer varieties, with bouquets of Flowers.

Mr. Devaux—A large collection of very beautiful and choice Dahlias.

Saml. Feast—A stand of Dahlias, with other Flowers, viz. Roses, Verbenas, Passiflora Alata, Zinnias, &c.

SILK CULTURE.

From Joseph E. Nourie, Washington City, D. C.—One pound of raw Silk of excellent quality. The worms raised, cocoons reeled, and the raw silk entirely finished by himself.

Mrs. Collom—A net Shawl of beautiful fabric and quality, made by herself from the raising of the worms to the finished shawl, and a pair of raw silk Stockings made from the waste silk.

G. B. Smith—A pocket Handkerchief made by R. & H. Carson, Lancaster, Pa. from the cocoons to the reeling and twisting of the silk, the weaving and dying having been done in Philadelphia: the quality was considered fully equal to that of any imported from China.

The Committee of Arrangements deserve the usual thanks of the Society—no pains nor exertions were spared to render the whole affair a source of much gratification and profit—the voluntary aid of the ladies, members and others, are not forgotten—

"It well becomes the Fair—Better thus
Cheat time away than at the crowded rout,
Rustling in silk, in a small room pent,
—made to breathe
A rank, contagious air!"

The Society announces the Spring Exhibition, which will be held in the month of June, 1840, to which Farmers, Gardeners and Amateurs throughout the State and District of Columbia are respectfully invited to contribute. A list of the premiums will be furnished on application to the Cor. Secretary, T. B. Skinner, or of the Recording Secretary. J. H. NAFF, Rec. Sec.

We have favored by Mr. Hickman, bookseller of this city, with a copy of "The Cultivator's Almanac and Cabinet of Agricultural Knowledge for the year 1840, by W. Buckminster." Editor of the Boston Cultivator, which, in addition to the matter contained in similar works, embraces a fund of information adapted for the use of those for whom, as its title intimates, it is particularly intended.—We extract the following from an article headed "October."

"Potatoes should stand in the field until they are ripe. Their quality is decidedly better, and it is a waste to dig them while the vines are green. The long red potato, or long John, is excellent when ripe, but it wants a long season, and it is often harvested before it is fit to be used for food. The celebrated Rohan Potato is on trial pretty extensively this season. If that will produce three times the quantity which we usually get from other kinds, it will have an extensive influence in the fattening of beef and pork, and prices will accordingly be reduced. Modes

of digging: some farmers run a plough along the rows at the sides to facilitate the operation of digging—some split the hills open in the centre with a common plough; but they often cut and mangle the potatoes so much as to injure them for keeping. A plough might be formed with a very sloping coulter, made so blunt that it would not cut a potato—having double mould plates to turn the earth each way, and much labor would be saved. The toil of digging away, by hand hoes, the large piles of earth with which potatoes are usually covered is heavy; and a plough that should remove the principal part of this, and without injury to the potatoes, would render this labor comparatively light."

The Rohan Potatoe has answered admirably in this state, as far as we have heard—several farmers in the vicinity of this city, have been very successful, and we learn from the Somerset Herald, that Mr. W. W. Johnson, from 9 lbs. of tubers planted, obtained 846 lbs. or 15 bushels and 6 lbs. allowing 56 lbs. to the bushel, and which if sold at the price which was paid for the said seed, 37½ cts. per lb. would produce \$317 25—and that Mr. T. G. Dashiell from two small tubers weighing about a half a pound produced 112 lbs. or two bushels. Mr. D. has sold some of his crop at 50 cents for each potatoe!

We copy the following from the National Intelligencer as shewing the success which has attended the culture in another section of the state, which proves that it may with confidence be relied on as suited for our meridian.

We have received from a subscriber in Montgomery co. Md. samples of a crop of the Rohan potato, raised by him this season on his farm in that county. The potatoes sent to us are of enormous size and weight, being also perfectly sound. The following information concerning this valuable product, extracted from the letter which accompanied them, may be useful to many readers: "The Rohan potato, latterly introduced into this country, is remarkable for its large size, extraordinary productiveness, fine flavor, and farinaceous qualities as a late or winter table potato, or for stock. For experiment, I planted separately two potatoes, weighing each a pound, (being about half the size of the accompanying) and I raised from them 143 lbs. which is rather more than 2½ bushels; and I have reason to believe my whole crop (about 3000 bushels) will fully equal this increase. They are certainly a most valuable introduction, and I doubt not will be universally cultivated—giving an increase of more than seventy fold."

In order to accommodate our friends who desire to cultivate the Rohan, and to ensure to them a genuine article, the publisher of the American Farmer expects shortly to receive from Mr. C. N. Bement, of Three Hills Farm, near Albany, a small quantity, which he will dispose of on moderate terms.

KENTUCKY—This young and vigorous commonwealth is making rapid strides in the march to greatness, and is outstripping by far, most of her elder sisters in the confederacy, in the increase and development of her internal resources. The enthusiasm which her gallant sons have evinced in seeking out and prosecuting with success the means best calculated to increase her wealth, and influence, and prosperity, has not been exceeded even by the gallant bearing displayed in the times "which tried men's souls"—and it is to our minds a source of much pleasure, and presents an object of sublimity, to behold those who have gained honor and distinction in the councils of the nation, in the battle field, and in the arts and sciences, devoting their energies to the amelioration of the condition of their fellow men, and to the advancement of knowledge and happiness throughout the land. The various accounts which we find in the periodicals of this State, of Agricultural Fairs, Shows and Associations, and the liberal premiums awarded for pre-eminence in the different departments of husbandry, display a devotion to the good cause, which places her in a proud position among her sister states. The valuable importations which have been made for that state, from Europe, of Cattle and other stock, display a public-spiritedness worthy of admiration—and the enormous prices which have been received at

sales made from those importations, shew that those who have been foremost in the enterprise have not counted without their host, on being sustained in their endeavors to introduce the very best individuals of the best breeds, as the price recently paid for an imported cow (upwards of \$2000) fully testifies.

At the meeting of the State Society, held at Frankfort in January last, an able address was delivered by Col. C. S. Todd, which we should be pleased, but for its length, to publish entire in the Farmer—we cannot, however, omit making a few extracts, which we have little doubt will be acceptable to the reader. After alluding to the fact that Agriculture constitutes the business of seven-eighths of every civilized community, and is the ultimate source of all national power and wealth, commerce and manufactures being only subordinate results of this main spring—and that if it be conceded that it is the duty of the legislator to consult the good of the greatest possible number in the community, the transcendent claims of this class will not be questioned, the Orator urges the necessity and importance of aid, by the means of the State, to elevate the standard of good farming, by the endowment of agricultural societies and of agricultural professorships in colleges, to induce experiments and impart scientific knowledge in all the branches of farming. He then makes the following remarks, which are applicable to any place, and may with all confidence be recommended as worthy of attention and adoption at home, as well as abroad:

"The advances made in agriculture by the Romans, so beautifully illustrated by their poets and orators, shared the fate of other improvements that were buried in the dark ages, and it was not until after the revival of letters that the present system of farming commenced in Flanders about 800 years ago; and although the soil was originally a barren white sand, it now yields twice as much as the lands in England. The practicability of creating soil is shown in the history of Flemish husbandry. They seem to want nothing but a space to work on, whatever was the quantity or the quality of the soil, they made it productive. It is their maxim, that "without manure there is no corn—without cattle there is no manure—and without grain crops or roots, cattle cannot be kept." The productiveness of their lands proceeded from six causes—small farms, manure, rotation of crops, clover and roots, cutting the forage and grinding the grain—and the farmers giving their personal attention to their farms: no lumbering, no fishing, no speculation, no hankering after office. If the personal digression be pardonable, I will refer in connexion with this subject, to an incident which occurred in my own history when entering upon the cultivation of the soil. In conversing with an experienced farmer, I was led to inquire as to the best mode of making corn. He told me that I must keep my work horses fat. I did not then perceive the comprehensive character of his counsel, but have long since realized that it implies every thing connected with good cultivation, although neither he nor I then knew that Cato, one of the most illustrious of the Romans, 2000 years ago, had announced that "the true secret of farming consists in feeding well."

"The great Von Thaer first introduced into Prussia under the auspices of the sagacious Frederic, the agricultural schools, which "connected the science with the practice of agriculture—which made gentlemen farmers, and farmers gentlemen—combining intellectual with physical power, and literature with labor." Frederic expended a million annually for these purposes, and said he considered it as manure spread upon the ground. In Paris a society has been formed which communicates with more than 200 local societies in France, receiving annually \$100,000 from the public treasury. Agricultural colleges have been established at St. Petersburg and Moscow, in Prussia, Bavaria, Hungary, Wurtemberg, Ireland, France, and in Scotland, who effected her late astonishing improvement by her skilful agriculturalists reducing their practice to writing, thus establishing agriculture as a science. Fellenburg has a school in Switzerland with pupils from Switzerland, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, North and South America. The Highland society in Scotland has appropriated 500 sovereigns as a premium for the first successful application of steam-power to the cultivation of the soil, and premiums for other objects

to the amount of \$15,000. The agricultural condition both of England and Scotland, has been advanced to its present prosperity by the lights of science applied to the cultivation of the soils. The tour of Sir Arthur Young, to the continent in 1788-9, for the purpose of looking into the countries there under the best system of farming, produced the first decided advances in England to her present agricultural maturity and the perfection to which the art has been brought in Scotland, is ascribed chiefly to the endowment of an agricultural Board, through the influence and exertions of Sir John Sinclair.

"Agricultural societies are not now to be regarded as experiments: they are the peculiar privileges of modern times. Before they were formed, in New England and New York, 10 bushels rye, 20 of corn, 200 of potatoes and one ton of hay, was the average crop. Since premiums were offered, claims have been presented for having raised from 40 to 50 bushels of rye, from 115 to 122 of corn, from 400 to 500 of potatoes and from 3 to 4 tons of hay. Massachusetts gives a bounty equal to the cost of manufacture upon the growth of silk, and upon manufacturing beets into sugar. After experiencing the benefit of a former appropriation she has voted to continue it. Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, have also granted a bounty upon the growth of silk. Will these examples and these results be lost upon us? Will not the State as well as the farmer profit by the experience acquired in other States of the value derived from legislative encouragement, and ought not an agricultural survey to follow the geological reconnaissance now in progress, which will develop the intimate relation between the minerals that the earth covers and the true method of cultivating its surface?"

These facts cannot be gainsaid, and appeal with full force to the legislature of our own State, as well as to others, for that assistance which the interests of the great mass of their constituency require at their hands. Nor is the view presented in the annexed extract less self-evident, and we hope it will have the effect of inducing a more general attention to the dissemination of knowledge by the means pointed out:

"The endowment of agricultural schools and the circulation of agricultural journals is rendered the more necessary from a consideration of the peculiar habits and modes of thinking prevalent among our farmers. As a class of people they have little intercourse with each other; they do not preserve the result of their experiments in books, like mechanics and manufacturers; they have rarely held conventions to concentrate into a focus the lights of the day, to be thence imparted through the press to the remotest ends of the republic; they entertain an unworthy prejudice towards the attainments of book farming; they profess to be too old to seek or receive information upon the great business of their lives, and therefore we must look to the means which shall enlighten the rising generation for any hope of future high attainments in agricultural knowledge. In designating the source of these unpropitious notions among our farmers, we shall perceive at once the pernicious influence of their reluctance to read agricultural journals; and as if they had designed to set at nought all the maxims of common prudence, we find them encouraging and sustaining nearly one thousand political papers, whilst not more than twenty papers devoted to agriculture are supported by a class whose numbers and importance are in the inverse ratio of their distinctive journals.—The farmer is content to meet his neighbor at the court yard, at the muster, at the election, and occasionally at the fire-side in the winter, to converse about his farm and its products, and sometimes about the reason of different modes of cultivation, but he will reject a newspaper devoted to agriculture, which conveys to him the concentrated experience of all the intelligent and practical farmers who have lived in every country and in every age, and cannot be persuaded to realize that in perusing the pages of the N. Y. Cultivator, the Genesee Farmer, the Farmers' Cabinet, of Penn., the Farmers' Register of Va., the Buckeye Ploughboy, of O., and the Maine Farmer, the N. E. Farmer, the Farmer & Gardener, (American Farmer,) of Balt., and the Franklin Farmer, he is conversing at his leisure with those in every age who have made farming both a science and a business. In view then of these facts, who can estimate the vast amount of every species of improvement in cultivation, the results of individual exertion for ages, that has been lost for the want of convenient methods of communication; or who would now attempt to calculate the addition that has

been made to our stock of agricultural knowledge and wealth by the publications which are now diffusing their light all over the country?"

CHINA TREE CORN—There are few subjects on which such opposite opinions have been formed and expressed, as there have been in regard to this corn. Whilst in some places it is denounced as a humbug and a cheat, in others it is declared to be a valuable and prolific variety, and is considered worthy the attention of the farmer. We have heretofore published communications highly favorable to it from Mr. Sangston and Dr. Muse, and we present a second one this week from the pen of Ed. P. Roberts, Esq. who has felt it due to Mr. Thorburn to give this second testimony in its favor. We frequently hear of disappointments in the result of planting seeds, which in many cases are produced no doubt from unsuitable location, or other similar circumstances, but there is as little doubt as often from the want of genuineness in the seed. As we are anxious to do justice to every one, we most cheerfully give place to the communication of Mr. R.

THE CHINESE TREE CORN.

J. S. Skinner, Esq.—Dear Sir,—In publishing my note on the subject of the *Chinese Tree Corn*, of the 31st of July last, you appended a note from a correspondent of Fairfax County, Virginia, who remarks, that he had "planted two ears of the Chinese Tree Corn upon land well-manured and limed—the result will prove it absolutely worthless, and more like a rush than a tree."

I have read also in your paper an article from that excellent paper, *"The Yankee Farmer,"* whose editor affirms, that "the China Corn is a complete deception practised upon the credulous and confiding public," and adds with great severity,—and if the Chinese Tree Corn was the worthless thing represented, with equal justice,—that the author of the deception would be entitled to the severest reprehension. The same article contains the declaration of Mr. Howard, the able conductor of the *Zanesville Gazette*, that it was not an early corn, and that some farmers "observe that it will require two years to mature this corn."

I have no doubt that each of those gentlemen have spoken conscientiously upon this subject, and I am equally certain, from the result of my own experiment, that they have been deceived in the variety of corn they have purchased as the *Chinese Tree Corn*; for it is impossible that results so different to my own, could, under any other circumstances have occurred.

As I promised you in my former note that "in the fall I would measure my little patch, and give you a faithful account of its yield," I now proceed to redeem that pledge, and I do it with the more cheerfulness, as I conceive it but an act of justice due to Mr. Thorburn, that those at least with whom his corn has succeeded well, should speak of it as it deserves, in order that so far as their moral influence may go, his name may be rescued from the fate of those who practice "deception" either upon private individuals, or the public.

With these explanatory remarks, I will state its yield, and such other characteristic traits as it strikes me to possess.

My patch was planted on a plot of ground in my garden, 32 by 23 feet in dimensions, making 736 square feet. The soil was a deep rich loam, which, as I described to you, I highly manured. It had the benefit of good culture, and its working was always done at the right time. On the 15th of September, I gathered and housed my little crop, consisting of 254 good ears, rejecting all the *nubbins*. While the corn was in the roasting ear state, as I observed in my former note, I pulled 24 good ears. If then, I add these to those I pulled on the 15th of September, it gives the product of 268 ears on 736 square feet of ground, and as there are 43,560 square feet in an acre, the yield, calculating that each ear will shell half a pint of corn,* was at the rate of 128 33-64 bushels per acre. But this is far short of the actual yield, as one of my cows found her way into my garden on the night of the 25th of August, and destroyed a considerable quantity. Besides this, my chickens depredated largely upon it. Having spoken of its yield, I will proceed to state its peculiar traits of character.

*I measured an 8 inch ear, the yield of which was half a pint.

Its *suckers* branch out from the root, and after arriving at maturity, it is difficult to distinguish them from the main stalks, being so nearly equal in size, and so alike in appearance.

The stalks and suckers were from 9 to 11 feet high; not so thick as may be supposed from the number of suckers which were thrown out and permitted to grow, as the larger varieties of field corn, which are generally carefully suckered. From actual measurement, however, I can state that the suckers and stalks in my patch were from 3 3-10 to 4 1-10 inches in circumference, measured four inches from the ground. I planted but two grains of corn in each hill, and yet those hills had on them 10, 14, and in one instance, 19 good sized ears each.

The ears have 10 rows of grain on them, are from 8 to 11 inches long, of medium thickness; the grain a beautiful pearly white flint, of great specific gravity, and from the sweetness of the roasting ears which we cooked, I have no doubt will prove an excellent meal-corn, and be found to possess a very large quantity of saccharine matter. It makes, as may be presumed, a very large quantity of fodder; and on that account is desirable to a very great portion of corn planters, most of whom rely in a measure upon their corn-fields to furnish winter provender for their stock.

So far from its being a late corn, and requiring two seasons to mature it, I consider it an early corn, which opinion is borne out by the fact of my having gathered and housed mine on the 15th of September, a period when much other corn is scarcely out of the milky state.

I have given the result of my own experience above, and will add, that two of my friends who made experiments with it also, speak in high terms of its productiveness. Besides these gentlemen, I observe in your paper that Dr. Muse and Mr. Sangston, of the Eastern Shore of this State, are well pleased with their experiments.

I have thus discharged a duty which I owe to Mr. Thorburn, and will remark, that in doing so I have no possible interest, either of a pecuniary nature, or of feeling, to subserve. He is a gentleman that I know not except by reputation. I have never had the slightest correspondence with him, and in all human probability never will. But it is sufficient for me to know that he is a distinguished *Seedsman*, and that he is the original of *Laurie Todd*, to make me feel solicitous about his fame, and willing, whenever that fame may be assailed with unmerited obloquy, to take up the gauntlet, couch a lance, and run the hazards of a *tourney* in his defence.

I will conclude this, perhaps uninteresting letter, by stating, that I am so well pleased with the *Chinese Tree Corn*, that I have determined to plant no other kind next season as a crop corn.

Respectfully, your obt. serv't.,

EDWARD P. ROBERTS.

Mulberry Grove, Oct. 1, 1839.

THE CHINCH-BUG AND HESSIAN FLY.

CAMBRIDGE, Md., Sept. 22, 1839.

Mr. Editor—The novel discovery made and communicated through your last "Farmer," by Mr. Jeffreys, of N. C., "on the Chinch-bug," indicates, if verified by subsequent investigators of the *Mysteries of Nature*, the approach of a new era in the Natural Sciences, as far, at least, as the animal creation and procreation may be involved.

The discovery alluded to is, "that the 'Chinch-bug' originates from the Hessian Fly." And the discovery seems to be chiefly founded on the fact stated, "that this bug makes its first appearance in the wheat crops, and near the ground where the 'Hessian Fly' first makes a deposit of its eggs."

The inference is then drawn, and with much confidence, that these eggs of the "Hessian Fly" produce "Chinch-bugs;" and Mr. J. further states, that these, (meaning necessarily, the "Chinch-bugs," when arrived at the winged or parent state,) fly to the woods by millions, but that they leave a new generation behind, (of "Chinch-bugs," it is presumed,) more destructive than their "progenitors."

I am, myself, Mr. Editor, so much addicted to new discoveries, that I adopt all new notions of modes and things, without troubling myself with philosophizing on the probabilities of their truth or error; yet, I have some sceptic neighbors, who pester me, often, about "causes" and "effects," and "like producing like," and other old fashioned stuff; and I have now to invoke your aid, as

my Hercules, to relieve my embarrassment on the present occasion.

They wish to know, too, what insect was meant by Mr. J. which he calls their "progenitors"—whether it be the first progenitors, assigned by him as the origin of the "Chinch-bug"—that is, the "Hessian Fly;" or, whether he meant by this term, the second progenitors, apparently assigned by him, as the parents of those that took flight to the woods, to wit: the "Chinch-bug" itself; which last seems obviously to have been his meaning; and if so, they say it presents a very anomalous case in the natural history of animals—to wit: that of two very unlike parentages producing similar offspring.

A very good farmer, and highly respectable man, in our section of country, has established, as he verily believes, that the "Hessian Fly" is produced from the "grass-hopper;" this was solemnly told me, by himself; and from his known character, of veracity and integrity, he fully believes what he said to me and others on this subject.

It would seem then, from the supposed facts in the two cases,—and, too, under veritable authority, in each, no doubt, as far as moral character may have weight,—that the "Chinch-bug" has its origin with the "Hessian Fly," as Mr. J. believes, from facts to him, conclusive; and "that the 'Hessian Fly' has its origin with the 'grass-hopper,'" as the other gentleman, above alluded to, as firmly, truly, and conscientiously thinks.

My neighbours, aforesaid, have, then, tauntingly, as I call it, made out the following table of genealogy, to wit: First progenitors, "grass-hoppers;" first offspring, "Hessian Fly;" second progenitors, "Hessian Fly;" second offspring, "Chinch-bug;" third progenitors, "Chinch-bug;" third offspring, "Chinch-bug." Now, they say, by this scale of gradation, fairly hypothesized upon the assumed facts of the two cases, it would seem obvious, that the two former resulting in the latter, they must, very shortly, become extinct, and the "Chinch-bug" alone remain, to molest us.

They wish to know whether you can flatter them with this prospective diminution of evils. AGRICULTOR.

The foregoing communication is from one of the most scientific farmers in this state, and though he may have detected an error in the conclusions drawn by Mr. J., yet that gentleman deserves the thanks of the agricultural community for the perseverance manifested in endeavouring to throw light upon a subject which so deeply involves their interests.

The last Farmer's Register contains a communication dated New Kent Co. Va. from which we extract the following paragraph on the matter in hand:

"Chinch-bugs—Whilst some would fain know from whence they came, when and whither they will go, let us prepare, in the most reasonable and prudent way, to counteract their ravages. That they have done much damage in the county of New Kent, is notorious, but that we may expect they will do infinitely more the ensuing year, is more than probable. During the months of June and July they copulate, and surely nothing ever seen on earth before is to equal the number of nuptials in so short a time—and from the different sizes of their progeny I would infer that they teem but a week. Now, in my opinion, it is not the scalding with water, tarring, or ditching, that will arrest their progress, but the sowing of clover next spring on all the wheat and oats. I made a crop of good wheat this year, when some of my neighbors' was not worth cutting. Mine had been seeded down in clover this spring, my neighbors was not."

THE CULTIVATION OF FLOWERS—Is of all the amusements of mankind, the one to be selected, and approved as the one most innocent in itself, and most perfectly devoid of injury or annoyance to others; the employment is not only conducive to health and peace of mind, but, probably, more good will has arisen, and friendships been founded, by the intercourse and communication connected with this pursuit, than from any other whatever; the pleasures, the ecstasies of the horticulturalist are harmless and pure; a streak, a tint, a shade, become his triumph, which though often obtained by a chance, are secured alone by morning care, by evening caution, and the vigilance of days; an employ which in its various grades, excludes neither the opulent or the indigent, and, teeming with boundless variety, affords an unceasing excitement to emulation without contention or ill will.

NOTES ON A FLYING TRIP TO THE WEST.

Amboy, Sep. 25, 1839—Not the town y'clep'd Amboy, in New Jersey, famous as the seat of the celebrated "oyster war" some years since, in which the oyster men whipped off the militia—but the good steamboat *Amboy*, Capt. Mason,—one of the most expert and experienced boatmen on the river;—yet, owing to the state of the water, here we are at 10 P. M., in the Ohio, 30 miles below Wheeling, land and fast aground, puffing and blowing, and floundering to get off, our difficulties increasing with our struggles, like some monster left by the tide in shoal water. Were it not a principle with me not to repine at what cannot be helped, I should indulge in vain regrets that I did not take stage from Wheeling through Ohio to a point opposite Maysville. The distance from point to point is shorter, and the time about the same; but it is, in my esteem, one of the strongest recommendations of steamboat conveyance, that while in them you enjoy greater freedom of exercise and motion, and a freer choice of companions for conversation; there are, too, your book and your pen, to which you can have recourse—in a word, it involves no loss of time, a great desideratum, you'll admit, for those who never have time enough.

Well, what can one find to say of agriculture and its concerns, who has been whirled from Fredericktown to Wheeling, in forty-one hours, by Stockton & Falls' line, well named the "Reliance" line, for on it, in respect to all its appointments, good stages, civil and safe drivers, first rate cattle, and quick time, the utmost reliance may be placed.

Where, on the contrary, my dear sir, let me ask, will you find the opportunity of observation so barren, or the road so desolate, that one may not pick up something worthy of being noted and printed? Who can travel at whatever rate, by whatever power, through any portion of Pennsylvania, for example, without being struck with her immense resources in the great elements of power and wealth? Plains, hills and valleys of unbounded fertility, her mountains stored with inexhaustible beds of coal and iron—water power—steam power—with timber and limestone, the sign of original strength in her lands, and the means to restore that strength when exhausted. Congratulating one of her citizens, an intelligent stage companion, picked up at Union Town, on all these means and assurances of wealth and population incalculable, he admitted their existence and value, but, said he, sir, there is one drawback—one obstacle to that corresponding social and intellectual development, necessary to a full fruition of all these natural resources, which I admit we possess in such profusion—and what think you, Mr. Editor, was that obstacle? It is, said he, in the character of our German population! You must admit, said I, they are a hard working sober people. Hard working! yes, said he, so are horses and oxen—but sober, not altogether! He complained that intellectually and socially they are a stationary, impracticable, unenlightened, unimprovable, mercenary race—one that by dint of labor and economy, will acquire wealth without giving character to a State, or in any way advancing the cause of science and civilization. Such, said he, is their love of money—so exclusively is it identified in their minds with all that is worthy of possession, that to it they will sacrifice every thing, being ready to barter for it, not only their opinions and rights, but even their very lives. Hence, said he, Pennsylvania, with her vast natural capabilities, cannot, against Maryland, or Virginia, or even little Delaware, exhibit her galaxy of orators, statesmen and men of brilliant genius. Hence, said he, she is called the "Blind Giant," acting in masses, and by impulses, without consistency, foresight or fixed principles. On the point of sobriety, he added to my surprise, that the German population of Pennsylvania presented the greatest obstacle to the progress of the "temperance cause"—that this proceeded in

a great measure from their interest, direct or indirect, in distilleries—from their want of capacity and refinement to adapt enlarged moral views; and, in no little measure, from a love of the poisonous extract of a certain worm! In a word, sir, he represented the vast German population of this gigantic State, as a moral incubus, enough to paralyze the progress of a great community in the establishment of those institutions and the display of the great virtues that at once indicate and accelerate the march of civilization, and gain for states that renown, to which it is the duty of every good citizen to contribute something. As thus with a few bold dashes of his pencil he drew the rough portrait of Pennsylvania, whose natural advantages he was not slow in asserting, the stage drove up at the dawn of day to Washington, and we parted. Whether I should or could have disputed or admitted the fidelity of the likeness sketched by an enlightened citizen, of a large portion of his own State, this deponent saith not, but leaves the reader to judge—Justice, however, demands that the observations of a native born Frederick County German farmer, be related in the way of set off. A wagon load of German emigrants, of which there are so many on the great national road, travelling west, was passing the door of my good friend Dorsey's well-kept house in Frederick—I was seated on a bench at the door cheek by jowl, with this plain farmer, worming out of the fellow some capital hints on practical farming, when he called my attention to the number of hearty children of the passing party, piled along like turkeys roosting on a pole, on the top of the goods and chattles with which the wagon was stuffed to its utmost capacity, including a little old flax spinning wheel, at least one hundred years old, hanging on the rear. "See," said he, "dem shilderns, how de Tutch weemen always raises all der shilderns.—You may always notice on de canal, how de Tutch weemen never lets der shilderns die, like de Irish weemen do—Dey, when der shilderns gits sick, and hongry, and cries, dey gives um whiskey, and hot toddy, and de likes—but de Tutch weemen dey gives de shilderns good warm soups, rich soups, and de like, and dey raises all der shildern; but de Irish peeple never raises no shildern."—Such was the observation and the language of a plain Dutch farmer, who I dare say would refuse \$100 an acre for his land, and any thing but specie for its produce.

A journey from Baltimore, by the National road to Wheeling, however rapid his flight, must impress the most inattentive traveller, with the vast results that must follow to agriculture, to commerce, to Maryland, and to Baltimore as her commercial capital, from the completion of the works now in progress to expedite the travel and the transportation of produce and merchandize by that shortest route between the great and growing west, and the Atlantic coast. Highly as those results may be estimated by those who attempt to value them, the more you reflect on the subject, the more they will expand beyond the grasp of imagination itself; being truly as when fancy attempts to limit time or space; there is yet you cannot refuse to admit, something after the one, and beyond the other. Restrain your contemplation first, to the productions,—agricultural, manufacturing, and mineral,—I will not say of the whole west, but of the western counties of Pennsylvania, through which I have just passed; and suppose the time and expense of sending all that even these counties could, and with such facilities would produce, to be not greater than they now are, and who shall say how much more they would grow for exportation, under such increased demands. How many ships could they alone load at Baltimore? Then conceive the large states and vast territories, from the "blue ridge" of the Alleghanies, to the back bone of the Rocky mountain, and anticipate the time when these shall be densely populated and productive as Connecticut and Massachusetts even now are; and where will you assign limits to the growth of that city which shall be at once the entrepot of the manufactures, foreign and domestic, to be used by so many millions of people; and the depot and point of exportation for the produce which is to pay for them? For our agricultural capacities in the west, and the certainty of their development in proportion to demand, take but

the instance of the great Southern staple, cotton—Remember that in 1791, the growth of the whole Union was but two millions of pounds; in 1834, it had increased to 457½ millions; and now it may be safely estimated at 550 millions of pounds. If such has been the increase in a single branch of agricultural industry, what may we not expect for the hemp, and the wool, and the grass, and the corn, and the tobacco, and the hog, and the beef growing regions of the west. Judicious investigators of such subjects have put down the maximum of the productive powers of land under the most favorable circumstances and best management, at 150 bushels of corn, and 1000 bushels of potatoes to the acre. According to this calculation, supposing every tenth acre to be in cultivation, and to yield only one-half of a maximum crop, and it follows that the state of Massachusetts, for instance, containing her 4,644,000 acres of land, is capable of supporting a population of more than 4,000,000. By the same rule, how many can be sustained in that portion of the west, which would have its business connections with Baltimore, on the completion of the great works now in progress? But let it be always kept in mind, that nothing short of completion can secure to her, and to Maryland, whose prosperity is connected with hers, the enjoyment of the great boon proposed. It is the last rail, resting on the very bank, in my view, which is to open to us the immeasurable treasures of the west—treasures richer and more durable than the mines of Golconda—stopping one inch short of that goal, and like the borer for water in the bowels of the earth, though he penetrate through flinty rock to the depth of a thousand feet, if at last he stop short of the most copious and crystal fountain, but the thickness of a wafer, he will after all reap nought but his "labour for his pains."

What tho' it were true, that in the language of those who, in every community are more ready to repine than to succour, this great work was undertaken somewhat in advance of our growth and our means, does it follow that we should now abandon it, when it is even in the eye of prudence more dangerous to look back than go on? No! let it proceed if it be but inch by inch, holding on to what we gain, and belaying that as we go. More propitious times may come to lend encouragement to great enterprises, when fortitude shall wear the crown that party would have sacrificed, or cowardice have yielded in despair.—With this Siamese chord of connection between the tide water states and the great west, connecting them by Baltimore at one point, and a point on the Ohio, an increased value will be imparted to real property which they only can anticipate, (which few can) who will extend their views—if it be but fifty years into futurity, while yet many of those may be living who may perchance read what is here written while aground, in a stream under whose name a city was, as it were but yesterday, admitted into the union, which is now the third on the list in political power and population. But here Mr. Editor, amusing myself it may be at the expense of your readers, while all have turned in, save the good Captain and his busy crew working hard to get us afloat; it occurs to me to ask how it is, that with this channel to conduct into her lap the travel and the produce of the west in the course of accomplishment, Baltimore does not move to establish as a necessary consequence of its completion a Steam-packet communication direct with Europe? Does it not appear that the practicability of steam navigation of the ocean, is about to work a revolution in the commerce of nations; and among other changes, to follow in the wake of this great experiment of art, ought we not, if faithful to ourselves, indulge in congratulations that it must put the cap-sneak on the many and signal advantages which Baltimore owes to the bounty of nature.—In respect of connection with Europe, what can New York now boast of that we might not soon enjoy? Possibly one day's quicker communication; but how is that trivial advantage overbalanced by our greater proximity to the great Western hive? On this subject we have seen Philadelphia in instant motion; Boston has taken measures to secure the arrival there of Steam-packets twice a month from England via Halifax, to commence in May next; even Charleston, animated by the spirit of her Hamiltons and Haynes, and unparalyzed by that sultry clime which is said to enervate alike the animate and the inanimate, she too is taking her measures; and still further south, that sister city which, at its mouth is determined to dispute with us the trade of the upper Mississippi; all of them are moving in advance of us, to seize their share under this new distribution of commercial

bounties, to be made by a power which overcomes, and as it were annihilates, both time and space.—Baltimore, so famous for her militia musters, and fine fighting-companies, and lotteries, and oyster cellars, and a monument to the only great one whose name, being engraven to the end of time to come no every honest man's heart, needed no vain punishable pile of stone and mortar; Baltimore, of all the large Atlantic cities, is quiet if not indifferent; waiting on Providence, and to all appearance forgetting the fable of the wagoner and Hercules. Well! let her sit upon the bank until the river runs by; and we will see how many fish she will catch! For myself, as one of the humblest of her citizens, whose fortunes cannot be worsened, my only wish is to have her not belie, in the vigour of her growth, the character for enterprise acquired in the palmy days of her Wilsons and her Oliver's, her Smiths and McKims, her Gilmors and her Browns: a character which even now let me tell her she enjoys here on the Banks of the Ohio, and there at the falls of the St. Lawrence, shall I say as the rose just full blown continues to exhale its delicious odour for a short time after it has been forever torn from the sources of its beauty and its fragrance!

But Mr. Editor, methinks I hear one of your country readers, some plain honest practical man, who goes first for making two stalks of corn grow where only one grew before, a member of the numerous family of Grumbletonians, muttering to himself, "What the d—! do I care about steamboats and the Western country—I wish Skinner would keep these fellows out of my way; and, instead of shamming Abraham and letting other people write for him, hoe his own row, and tell us something about our own every-day concerns." Well, sir, let him shut his mouth and be quiet, and I'll tell him how to keep the crows from picking up his corn at planting time—and that he'll allow is a practical matter—or rather, I'll tell him how to put the tar on the corn; for every one knows that tar will keep off crows, when an old red flannel petticoat and old hat won't do it; neither will a gun, for it is a well known fact in bird-ology that a crow can smell gun-powder—every old woman will swear to that, though the renowned Audubon himself, the great ornithological oracle of the age, has clearly proved that a buzzard can't smell carrion! To come back to the tar and to my practical friend, as the King of England with his thirteen millions of "my people" could not for his soul imagine how the cook contrived to get the apple in the dumpling, so few of us know how to get the corn in the tar without much trouble and sticking to the fingers. And where Mr. Editor do you suppose I picked up this valuable scrap of "practical agriculture"? Now, if you'll keep off my practical friend a spell, I'll tell you—I got it where every man may pick up something worth preserving, if it be but an old nail, provided he will only wear and bear the manners and the mark of a gentleman—I mean along the road-side—And again, (hold fast my practical friend) from whom do you suppose I got it, as well as a complete method of killing and driving off bed bugs—but that I'll keep for the "Ladies' Department." I dare say you think I got it from that plain practical Frederick county Dutch farmer aforesaid! Not at all—I guess I got it from a thorough-bred Yankee—one of that clear-headed quick-sighted far-reaching acute race of men, who, where difficulties are to be overcome, or got round, and money is to be made, are not elsewhere to be matched on the face of this earth. And where do you suppose this Yankee is going—(keep off my practical friend who is for getting at the practical matter about the corn)—Let me whisper it in your ear, for the Yankee lies ensconced in his berth hard by, and as he sleeps I was thinking—thinks I to myself—"My chap if I had your head and indomitable spirit of perseverance I guess I'd want no better fortune." Well you must know then that this sagacious Yankee is a gentleman of large possessions, who has made a contract with Uncle Sam for about 200,000 tank staves. These staves he, residing in Boston, has found out can be best had at Evansville in Indiana. His staves being there ready to go down the river to New Orleans, and his vessel ready to go from Boston to meet them there, and wishing not to send her until the fever subsides, as the quickest way to stop them and make sure of his object, he sends off his vessel in some other trade in the mean time, while he steps into a car at Boston on Friday last, and takes a small tramp of three thousand two hundred miles to and fro, rather than risk the delay and mischances and inefficiency of a correspondence! and it's ten to one if, before he gets "to hum" if he does not strike out something whereby to make what you and I would consider a small

fortune. Now Mr. Editor I have introduced you to the very man at Boston who supplies New Orleans and Bayou Sara and Vicksburg on the Mississippi and a West India Island and Rio Janeiro with ice and paving "stuns." But my practical friend is getting out of all patience, so I will give it him and then turn in while he reads in the words of my New England friend the anti-crow-corn-picking-up recipe—In the morning if in the humour, or when that may come over me, or whether or not to keep off ennui and the blue devils, I may resume my grey goose quill to say something about the Potomac and Chesapeake Canal, a subject deeply interesting to our State and City.

An effectual remedy against the destruction of corn by birds and squirrels in the early stage of its growth.—For a peck of seed corn, take three gills of tar—put the tar first, into a tub or kettle, of sufficient size to hold three pailsful of water—pour on the tar two pailsful of boiling water; stir the tar and hot water for a few moments, when the tar will dissolve and become incorporated with the water; then throw in the corn, while the water is still boiling hot, and stir briskly; the corn being cold will attract the tar, and each kernel will receive an equal quantity of the tar; the water will soon become clear as before the tar was added—then take out the corn immediately and roll it in dry ashes or plaster, and it is ready for planting, the sooner the better, and may be planted as conveniently as before the tar was added.

Good night my practical friend, and believe me this is no humbug—*mem.* it has not been tried on the tree corn.

AGRICULTOR.

From the Essex Agricultural Society's Transactions.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF ROOTS, &c.

MEUTHEN, Feb. 16, 1839.

Dear Sir—Taking a deep interest as I do in agricultural pursuits, and believing that by interchange of views, and making public our experiments, the agricultural interest may be promoted, I have concluded to comply with your request, and state my success the past season in the cultivation of roots. The land which was last year planted with potatoes, was ploughed and dressed with six cords of green manure to the acre. On the 14th of June, I planted three-fourths of a pound of ruta бага seed mixed with one bushel of plaster of paris, on three-fourths of an acre of land—planted in drills two and a half feet apart. After they came up, I applied six bushels of wood ashes, thinned them out when they were of suitable size for transplanting, hoed them three times, gathered them the 1st of November, and estimated them at 700 bushels on the piece. I planted half an acre in another piece, on light pasture land, which was last year sowed with oats without manure; it was manured and managed the same as the other piece, excepting the manure was of different kinds. In consequence, as I supposed, of being planted too deep, they came up thinly, and the weather being extremely dry, it prevented my transplanting them. I gathered 250 bushels on the piece; I think that had they come up well, they would have yielded from 700 to 800 bushels to the acre. I think there was one-half difference in the size of the turnips on different parts of the piece, owing to different kinds of manure, but I could not recollect what kind of manure was applied where the turnips were the largest. It would be well to try the experiment, to ascertain what kind of manure is most suitable for them. I commenced plucking the under leaves from the turnips on the first mentioned piece, about the 1st of September, for my cows, but thinking it might injure the roots, I discontinued about the 15th. When I gathered them I could perceive no difference where the under leaves were plucked off, and where they were not. I think the leaves on the piece, as there was a luxuriant growth, would have kept my eight cows, in addition to running in the pasture, until the last of October. I think the leaves of considerable value, as we have them at that season of the year when stock requires extra feed.

I also raised about 50 bushels of mangel wurtzel; had they been planted thick enough, I think their yield would have been nearly the same as the ruta бага; I think they should be planted thicker than ruta бага, as their tops are not so large; as to their comparative value, perhaps I am not a suitable judge, as I have had but little experience; but I am certain of this, that hogs like mangel wurtzel much better than turnips. I am of the opinion, however, that both kinds are much more profitable to raise for stock than potatoes.

I will also state one or two experiments in regard to apples. I have for the last four years fattened a beef for my own use, each year, mostly on apples. The 1st of October, 1836, I dried a cow which was in ordinary flesh, and commenced feeding her with apples the 1st of November. I killed her about the middle of January, 1837; the beef was fat and of a good quality; she was fattened exclusively on apples. The 1st of November, 1838, I commenced feeding a cow with apples; I think she ate about three and a half pecks per day; about the 25th of December, she refused eating apples, in consequence of there being some rotten. I fed her with ruta бага until the 9th of January, when I butchered her. The beef was fat, and of good quality, (what I mean by being of good quality, aside from being fat, is, it cooked well, and did not taste like apples, nor turnips, as some suppose, but tasted like beef.) The cow had a calf in the spring, gave a good supply of milk during the season, and I dried her about the 25th of November.

For the last three years, I have kept my hogs mostly on apples during autumn and the first of winter, and they have thriven well, but as I gave them some other food, I can make no definite statement. Experiments have been tried by other individuals in my neighborhood with nearly the same success.

I am aware some of my brother farmers may doubt my statement in regard to the value of apples, (especially those who are fond of cider;) but I would ask them to try the experiment.

You are at liberty to make such use of the above statement as you may think proper.

Respectfully yours,

JOSEPH HOW.

J. W. Proctor, Esq. Sec'y. Essex Ag. Soc.

A TREATISE ON WHEAT.

ON THE VARIETIES, PROPERTIES, AND CLASSIFICATION OF WHEAT.—BY JOHN LE COUTEUR.

(Continued.)

On the Properties of some Varieties.

I have stated the relative weight, and fineness of quality, of the varieties delineated. It may be well to say a few words in respect to their relative value as to produce of straw. It is stated in the excellent work I have already quoted, at the article "British Husbandry." "The straw is generally reckoned to be about double the weight of the grain; an acre producing three quarters of wheat of the ordinary quality, may therefore be presumed to yield about twenty-six hundred weight."

If the results obtained by my experiments are of any value, the quantity of straw produced from a single ear of the best varieties, namely, No. 1, Jersey Dantzic,* one of the best varieties produced three pounds three ounces of wheat in round numbers, dropping the fractional parts, and three pounds nine ounces of straw, only six ounces more straw than wheat. No. 2, "Album Densum," produced two pound twelve ounces of wheat and eight ounces more straw than wheat. No. 5, "Coturianum," six more straw, than grain, and No. 8, "Coeleri," four pounds four ounces of grain, and only three pounds thirteen ounces of straw. The next, No. 9, the red compact, produced only two pounds nine ounces of wheat, from three pounds fifteen ounces of straw, an excess of one pound six ounces of straw over the grain in the last sort, whereas in the former, No. 8, a most excellent and superior variety, there was an excess in grain, of seven ounces over the straw. It must be obvious from these facts that by a proper system of culture, wheat should be brought to such perfection, as to produce more grain than straw, Nos. 8, 10, and 13, having done so—but I particularly allude to No. 8, from its being an exceeding valuable variety in every respect, with the exception of retaining moisture in the ear a considerable length of time after rain, from its being velvet husked, or downy.

The observation from the "Library of Useful Knowledge" may be perfectly correct, as far as regards ordinary husbandry, but it leads me to believe what I have already hazarded to state, that the proper culture of wheat is unpractised.

It is a curious fact, that the fifth of a pint of seed of the Dantzic variety similar to No. 1, sown in drills, about as thick as a drill machine would have sown it, Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19, should have nearly accorded with the statement, for with the exception of No. 15, which produced only three pounds six ounces of corn, from about "two thousand" grains, they produced six pounds ten ounces, or very nearly double the weight of straw; corres-

ponding with the extract above, alluded to—whereas row No. 1, of the very same sort, from only sixty-one grains, produced within three ounces as much grain, but little more than half less straw. These surely are startling facts, worthy the consideration of more-able farmers than the writer.

The straw of No. 1, is of a beautifully white color, very fine, but rather apt to lay in rich soils; the grain is tolerably tenacious to the husk, not much liable to shed. That of No. 2, is rather coarser and stouter; the grain is very tenacious in the ear. No. 5, has a short straw, white and slight, it is also little liable to shed the grain. That of No. 8, is still shorter, but fine, and excellent for fodder, indeed they appear to be among the very best, as cattle eat them all greedily; as I have before observed, this last being a hoary, or velvet eared variety, may not be suited for a damp climate, as it retains moisture for a considerably longer period than either of the former sorts—but on dry uplands it is highly productive, and valuable in every respect. In damp situations, the smooth eared sorts, both white and red, I apprehend to be the best. The Talavera I have raised from a single grain, has a slight white straw; it is rather apt to lay in rich soils, the ear being apparently too heavy for the stem; but a variety very similar to it which was given me by Professor La Gasca, that was sown on a poor soil this spring, came very fine in the ear, though it is not being above three feet high in the straw, enabled it to carry its head upright. Should it continue to possess this quality in richer land it will be a great improvement in the variety; this I shall be enabled to ascertain next season.

Mr. Knight, the President of the Horticultural Society of London, has given some valuable hints with respect to raising new varieties from seed; and has described the mode of intercrossing them, by impregnating the female blossoms of one variety with the pollen or fecundation matter, of the male organs of the other, which if not done with some degree of care and attention, being a nice and difficult operation, may produce many varieties of habits peculiarly liable to sport. I imagine that the only sure mode of preventing such an intermixture would be to leave only one female blossom on the plant to be impregnated, thus insuring a single variety of the precise quality required.

There can be no doubt that with due attention, the practice can be established as satisfactorily as the success that has been met with by those who have attended to the intercrossing of Geraniums, now grown of all shades and colors almost at will.

(To be Continued.)

OKRA COTTON.—I observed in your paper of the 13th inst. the remarks of "An Old Farmer," relative to the Okra Cotton, and I am sorry to say, that my success with that kind of "Okra Cotton Seed," has been no better than his.

In April last, I purchased a small quantity of seed, which I presume was of the same description as that which "An Old Farmer" received, and though it was planted upon a good spot of land, and carefully attended to, it has turned out in a manner, somewhat similar to that, which he describes his to have done.

I however, a short time after the purchased seed was planted, received from a friend, a present of a few seeds, which he likewise called the "Okra Cotton Seed," and this last kind has turned out remarkably well; the stalks being from six to seven feet high, and might have been still more lofty, had they not been topped. In appearance, they somewhat resemble stalks of Okra,—they are very straight, having in comparison with other cotton stalks but little foliage,—with very few branches, and those few shooting off from near the ground; the bolls commenced forming when the stalks were from six inches to a foot in height, and when grown to maturity, each stalk was well covered with finely formed bolls. It is also worthy of remark, that the bolls grow in clusters, each cluster being made up of from two to five bolls; the cotton produced is of a beautiful white color, and of a very fine staple.

As it is my opinion that this cotton seed is of a most prolific character, and well adapted to our soil, I hope that it will be generally cultivated; and that it may yet prove to be a source of national prosperity.—*South Carolina.*

KENTUCKY TOBACCO CROP.—Late letters are published in the Philadelphia Commercial List, which represent that the present crop of Tobacco in Kentucky will be a fair average one, equalling in quantity the crop of last year, but rather inferior in quality.

THE POCKET FARRIER.

Try before you buy.—If you meet with a horse you like, and are desirous of buying him, do not fall in love with him before you ride him, for though he may be handsome, he may start or stumble.

To discover a Stumbler.—If you buy of one who knows you, it is not unreasonable to desire to ride for an hour. If refused, you may suspect he has some faults; if not, mount him at the door of the stable where he stands; let him neither feel your spurs, nor feel your whip; mount him easily, and when seated, go gently off with a loose rein, which will make him careless; and if he is a stumbler, he discovers himself presently, especially if the road in which you ride him be anything rough.

The best horse indeed may stumble, (a young one of spirit, if not properly broken in, will frequently; and yet if he moves nimbly upon the bit, dividing his legs true, he may become a very good saddle horse;) the best horse, I say, may stumble, but if he springs out, when he stumbles, as if afraid of your whip or spur, depend upon it he is an offender. A horse should never be struck for stumbling, or starting; the provocation, I confess, is great, but the fear of correction makes him worse.

In the purchase of a horse, examine four things—his teeth, his eyes, his legs, and his wind.

To know his age.—Every treatise on farriery has instructed us to know a horse's age by the marks in his mouth; but not one in five hundred (a dealer excepted) can retain it in mind.

Every horse has six teeth before in each jaw; until he is two and a half years old, they are all smooth and uniform in upper surface.

At two and a half years old he sheds the two middle teeth, (by the young teeth's rising and forcing the old ones out,) which at three years old, are replaced by two hollow ones.

When he is about three years and a half old, he sheds two others, one on each side the two middle ones, which at four years old are replaced by two others; which also are hollow.

The sharp single teeth in horses, begin to appear in the lower jaw when the horse is about three and a half or four years old; they are full grown, pointed, and concave in the inside.

When he is four years and a half old, he sheds the two corner teeth, which, at five, are replaced also with two hollow ones, grooved on the inside; which groove marks the age precisely.

At six years of age this groove begins to fill up, and disappear; so do the hollows of the rest of the teeth, which continue till near seven and a half or eight years old, when all the teeth become uniformly full and smooth.

Crafty jockeys will sometimes burn holes in the teeth to make them appear young, which they call bishoping, but a discerning eye will soon discover the cheat.

Eyes.—If a horse's eyes are lively and clear, and you can see to the bottom, and the image of your face be reflected from thence, and, not from the surface of the eye, they are good; but if muddy, cloudy, or coal black, they are bad.

Legs.—If his knees are not broken, nor stand bending and trembling forward, (which is called knuckling,) his legs may be good; but if he stops short, and digs his toes into the ground, it is a sign he will knuckle. In short, if the hoof be pretty flat and not curled, you need not fear founder.

(To be continued.)

THE SILK CULTURE.

From the Journal of the American Silk Society.
KEEPING OF MULTICAULIS OVER WINTER.

As great numbers of multicaulis trees will be taken up this fall and kept out of the ground all winter, for purposes of sale, and by many, under an apprehension that they will be injured by the inclemencies of the season, it is deemed proper to devote a portion of the present number, to the best mode of preserving them. Let us be understood, however; if the trees are growing on high dry situations, (the more stoney and gravelly the better,) and the trees are not wanted for any purpose till the opening of spring, the best and most certain method of preserving them, is to leave them where they are. In such situations we have never known a tree, or a limb, or even a bud, to be injured by winter. This is our own practice invariably. We never even take off the cuttings we intend to plant in the spring till we have got the ground ready for

them, in March or April. But where early frosts, and late spells of warm weather between them, late planting, &c. have caused a considerable quantity of unripened wood at the extremities to remain at the fall of the leaf, all this unripened wood should be cut off before the severe cold approaches—say immediately after the leaves have fallen,—and buried in the ground as follows: select the highest and driest situation in the field or garden, if possible on the north side of a house, barn, or high board fence, (but not under trees,) where the sun never shines in winter. Lay the cuttings on the top of the ground, side by side, near together but not touching, cover the first layer with loose fine earth one inch. Then lay on another layer of cuttings, side by side, as before, and then another layer of earth, and so on till you have laid all the cuttings down, taking care to press the earth firmly. Then throw on earth, covering the whole about one foot deep, and packing the surface firmly, and forming the top of the pile into the shape of the roof of a house, that it may throw off the water. If you have one thousand branches you wish to preserve, lay down one hundred in each layer, and thus you will have ten layers. The earth which you use should be taken from a ditch which you will dig around the pile; and this ditch will serve as a drain to draw off the water from the pile of cuttings. Care must be taken that no interstices be left among the cuttings, as the confined air in them will cause mildew, and of course the loss of the cuttings. The situation should be protected from the sun as much as possible, that the pile may remain frozen all winter, as it is the occasional freezing and thawing that injures unripened wood. It should not be exposed to the dripping from the eaves of the house, or from trees, as that saturates the pile with water. This unripened wood, thus preserved, if taken from the pile in the spring and immediately planted, without unnecessary exposure to the air, will grow and make as fine trees as the best matured wood.

Where trees must necessarily be taken up and kept out of the ground during winter, the best mode of preserving them, is to bury their roots in the ground in an erect position, in some situation perfectly protected from the sun. Where a large number are to be protected, a long shed that will shelter them from the sun, should be erected, open at the sides and ends, that a free passage may be afforded for the air. The situation should be the highest and driest at command, and the more open to the northern exposure the better.

Once for all, let it be said, that the *morus multicaulis* is never injured by cold, however intense it may be; that they are only injured in winter by the sudden application of heat while in a frozen state; and that the only protection they require during the winter, is to be protected from HEAT, at all times.

Supposing that a shed, as above mentioned, has been erected for the purpose, the trees may be set as close as possible, merely throwing a little earth between the roots, and when all are set, the trees left standing as if they had grown there. If any part of the roots appear above ground, they should be covered by the application of a shovel full of earth. If the soil be of a sandy quality, it is the best. Clay soil should be avoided, as it cannot be placed about the roots without leaving cavities, which will cause mildew.

Cellars, open at the north and south sides, will answer a good purpose, provided they are on high situations; but if at the foot of hills, they will not do, unless on the north side of the hill, as they are apt to be too damp, and thus in warm spells of weather, to engender mildew.

The next best plan for the preservation of trees, is that laid down for the preservation of unripe wood, at the beginning of this paper. It is a very laborious plan where a large number of trees are to be preserved, but is worthy of all the labour required in the present state of things—where the tree is so valuable.

When trees have been preserved by burying, as in the case of unripe wood, they are in so delicate a condition in the spring as to be incapable of bearing much exposure to the dry atmosphere without injury, and, therefore should be planted as soon as possible after being taken out of the pile.

When trees are preserved in close cellars, in sand, they are apt to become mildewed, and of course killed. If they are entirely buried in sand in a close cellar, they are often preserved in perfect condition, but are liable to grow, from the warmth of the cellar, and thus become injured. In such cases the only remedy is to ventilate the cellar by opening windows on the north and south sides, and keep-

ing ice in the cellar, and thus cooling it. Take it for granted, that you cannot hurt the trees by cold in any situation where the sun cannot shine on them.

Be careful of the roots of the trees, when taken up from the ground where they grow, the roots should not be exposed to the sun, nor to frost in the open air. For if the roots be injured by drying or by frost, the whole tree may be lost. The root is the most delicate part of the tree, and when that is injured, the whole tree is almost certain to be lost. If the root be frozen, and suddenly exposed to the sun, the tree is inevitably destroyed. We have seen trees that presented a fine healthy appearance, they looked plump, the buds sound; but on examining the roots we found them shrivelled, or mildewed, in spots, the bark rotten and easily removed. These would generally be taken for good trees for cuttings, and we have seen many such sold for propagation. But on cutting up these trees into cuttings there will appear a dark coloured ring around the wood under the bark, showing that decay has commenced. The buds of the cuttings will generally grow an inch or two, but then, not being capable of making roots, they wither and die. We have seen millions of cuttings fail from this cause, and in this way the past season. The cause of the injury was, probably, the freezing of the roots and their exposure to sun or air while so frozen; or the roots may have become shrivelled and dry from exposure, and thus lost their vital circulation.

The multicaulis may be kept in perfect condition from the fall of the leaf in the fall, till late planting time in the spring; may be transplanted from country to country, and passed from hand to hand, with proper care. From the time it ceases growing in the fall, till the proper season for its commencing growth again in the spring, it may with proper attention be used as an article of merchandise, with perfect safety. But it cannot 'STAND EVERY THING.' The roots must never be allowed to become dry, nor will it do to keep them moist by the application of water. They must be able to take up from the surrounding medium, whether that be earth, moss, or sand, that peculiar moisture, (or water in an extremely minute division of its particles,) adapted to the extremely small absorbent vessels of its roots. You will drown a tree by a long continued immersion in water, as well as an animal; whereas, if the roots had been surrounded by moist earth, or moss, it could have imbibed a sufficient degree of moisture to preserve it. Keep the roots from becoming dry by exposure to the air, light, or sunshine, and you may rely upon the trees being preserved.

PURCHASERS OF TREES are cautioned against receiving, either in the fall, winter, or spring, any tree as sound, the bark of which has become shrivelled. It is as much a sign of death in vegetation, as is the recession of the blood from the surface of animals a sign of death in them. It is true that the multicaulis is so tenacious of life that we can sometimes resuscitate a tree after the bark has become shrivelled and dry; but it is difficult, and not often accomplished. At all events, purchasers should never receive trees in that condition. We attribute most of the failures of cuttings the past season, to the bad condition of the cuttings planted. We saw many trees sold, and planted too, the bark of which had become perfectly shrivelled and dry, and were greatly surprised at the singular delusion of both seller and buyer. Let purchasers also examine the roots of the trees they purchase. If they are shrivelled and very dry, or, if the bark be rotten to any extent, reject them; for, though the tops be plump and fresh, the injury to the roots will have extended to the whole top under the bark, though it cannot be seen. As above remarked, on cutting the body of the tree, a dark colour will be observed around the surface of the wood under the bark, and the cutting will not make roots.

G. B. S.

Multicaulis Trees Travelling West.—Nearly all the large parcels of the *Morus Multicaulis* growing in the vicinity of this city, have been purchased for the Western States, and are to take their departure by the canal before it closes, as that is the more economical mode of transportation. This must, of course, disappoint many—as it was supposed these parcels would be disposed of by auction sales—and several parcels were advertised, but have now been withdrawn. The price of the most diminutive trees at the West is 50 to 75 cents each; and those of 2 to 4 feet in height sell readily at a dollar and upwards, thereby offering a great inducement on the score of profit these hard times.—*N. Y. Star.*

Frosts Nipping the Multicaulis.—The premature severe frosts which have visited the North, have arrested

the growth there of the multicaulis trees, and as it is only the most propitious season which will allow of their maturity in that latitude, the quantity from that quarter, which the last season furnished such ample supplies, will consequently be cut short.

The trees grown in the New-England States the present season, are at best but of very small size, owing to the season,—and it will, therefore, be a great disappointment to purchasers, if the early frosts should render such as they have altogether unsaleable.—*ib.*

Sale of Multicaulis.—We understand, says the Elizabeth City, (N. C.) Phenix, that a small lot of *Morus Multicaulis* Trees, raised by Mr. Matthew G. Ferebee, was recently sold at Deep Creek, at \$1.25 per tree. They are from cuttings of this year, and have not been turned down, but are not remarkable for size or beauty.

Silk.—Samuel Whitmarsh, Esq., of Northampton, Mass., who was one of the first to cultivate the *Morus Multicaulis* in this country, and who has a large cocoonery, writes to the Editor of the Northampton Courier that he is ready to prove "that we can raise silk on all our farms from Maine to Mexico, cheaper than France or Italy, and of a quality equal or superior to any in the world."

Morris's Silk Farmer says:—A market for Cocoons is already opened in various parts of the country, as will be seen below; and we know of many other points, where a similar market will be opened in 1840, for any quantity that may be produced. They are now purchased or reeled on shares by Haldron & Williams at their silk factory, corner of Ninth and Carpenter streets, Philadelphia, and by Joseph Leeds, No. 2 Franklin Place; by John A. Paine, Newark, N. J.; by F. Deming & Co; and by Cyrus Ford, Massillon, Ohio; by William K. Smith, Esq. Fredericksburg, Va.; by Dr. George Green, Belydere, N. J.; by Samuel Whitmarsh, Northampton, Mass; by Benjamin Acton, Salem, N. J.; by J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C.

With regard to the comparative value of the trees growing North and South, the following paragraph from a late number of the "Silk Farmer," is worthy the attention of buyers and sellers:

"Growers in the South steadily keep in view one most important fact—their trees are far superior in quality to ours, and hence should command a proportionately better price. The prices obtained with us for the small sized and poorly branched trees of the North, ought not to regulate the prices of the large Southern trees. Being better in quality they ought to yield a better price, and cannot fail to do so, unless prematurely forced into market."

HOUSEWIFE'S DEPARTMENT.

COLORING WALLS.—It may not be generally known, particularly in the country, that blue vitriol, when mixed with lime, forms a very beautiful as well as exceedingly cheap coloring matter for wall. Take good lime and slack it as usual, one and a half pounds of blue vitriol, dissolve the crystals with boiling water, when dissolved mix it with the whitewash, and add one pound of glue well dissolved. This should be prepared in a glue pot if possible, to prevent its being burned or scorched. When well mixed the first coat must be put on horizontally, or from side to side, and the second coat vertically, or up and down. The wall will be of a bright blue color, resembling the blue bottles sometimes seen in apothecary shops. By following these directions, women can put on the coloring as smoothly and as well generally, as men.

RICE FAMILY BREAD.—The following letter from a lady, will teach the housewives of our country how to add to their comforts at home:—"I have been trying experiments with rice flour, and I have produced a bread that is unrivalled, far superior to the recipes you have. Since I got it perfect, I have sent some samples to every one I could think of. It is the best bread I ever tasted, and I do not think it more expensive than wheat bread, for the rice flour. I make it thus: one quart of rice flour made into a stiff pap by wetting it with warm water, not so hot as to make it lump; when well wet, add boiling water as much as 2 or 3 quarts; stir it continually until it boils; then add 1 pint of milk, when cool enough to avoid scalding the yeast, add half a pint of good yeast, and as much wheat flour as will make it of a proper consistency for bread: put it to rise; when sufficiently risen, it will be necessary to add a little more wheat flour. If baked too

soft the loaves will be hollow. The first I baked were mere shells."

TO MAKE POTATOE BREAD.—Wash and boil good size potatoes, peel and mash them fine, or pass them through a sieve; add two or three parts of flour to one of potatoes, and a little more yeast than usual. Knead well, and allow the dough to stand a proper time to ferment, and bake. The bread is palatable to many, and as wholesome as wheat bread, and effects a considerable saving of flour, which may be an object in scarce times.

CRANBERRIES.—As this fruit is largely employed in most families, some persons may be glad to be informed, that these berries may be preserved several years, merely by drying them a little in the sun, and then stopping them closely in dry bottles.

HOMINY PUDDING.—An excellent pudding may be made as follows: Take half a pint of fine hominy; soak it one night; in the morning boil it two hours, and then proceed the same as in making rice pudding. The addition of an egg or two improves it.

GOLD THE PRESERVER OF BEAUTY.—A very interesting experiment was mentioned by Baron Larrey, the favorite surgeon of Napoleon, in one of the late sittings of the French Academy of Sciences. During the campaign in Egypt this celebrated surgeon had observed, that the inhabitants of the country, of the higher class, were laboring under confluent small pox, which, there unmodified by vaccination, when it does not kill, leaves dreadful marks; the leeches of the country applied gold leaf over the whole surface of the body where the pustules had appeared. Mr. Legrand, a French physician, on the suggestion of Baron Larrey, employed this in the case of a beautiful and young English lady of rank laboring under one of the worst forms of this scourge. A coating of gold leaf in the state in which it is employed for gilding was applied to the face by the medium of a little gum to make it adhere. The young lady recovered from the disease without marks except on the extremities and the central portions of the body where the gold leaf had not been applied.

USES OF THE NETTLE.—The Nettle is generally considered by farmers and gardeners a useless and troublesome weed; but it needs little argument to prove that the most common gifts of Providence, are often the most useful to mankind.—The common stinging nettle is one of the best medicines which is produced in the vegetable kingdom; and its medical qualities ought to be more generally known and appreciated. In the form of a simple, weak infusion, taken in the quantity of a pint a day, it acts as an alternative and deobustment in impurities of the blood. A strong decoction taken in the same quantity proves an admirable strengthener in general or partial relaxation. Applied as a fomentation or poultice, it resolves swellings, and abates inflammation; and the expressed juice taken in spoonfuls, as the exigency of the case may require, in internal bleedings, is the most powerful stylic known. We may add, that its leaves, when boiled, are converted into a tender, healthy, and nourishing aliment, grateful to the palate. And yet there are few plants whose appearance is viewed by the farmer with more disgust than the stinging nettle.—*Boston Mercantile Journal.*

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Affairs down town continue gloomy enough. Some failures are occurring of men who have done their best, but who cannot hold out any longer. The banks continue hard pressed. Their deposits are very low. They are actually unable to discount paper or to enlarge their circulation, because the foreign call for specie and the low run of deposits deprive them of all their resources. Thus merchants who have depended upon banks for their usual discounts, or who have been disappointed in the non-payment of debts due them, are compelled to fly for relief to brokers, and when they have used up their property in that quarter, they fail as a matter of course.

The failures, however, are few, very few, for such times as these. The strength of the mercantile community in such a flood is a matter of surprise to us all. The stock market, under such an accumulation of difficulties, declines. U. S. Bank is down to 100 again, Bank of Commerce 95, Kentucky Bank 77 3/4, North American Trust was bought (at 30 days) at 56. Merchants' paper commands in the streets from 2 to 3 per cent. per month. Bank post notes sell for 2 per cent. Auctioneers' paper commands readily 24.

PRICES IN THE BALTIMORE MARKET.

ASHES—Slacked,	10	PROVISIONS—	
Bacon—		Beef, Balt. mess,	00 00
Run of kiln per M.	\$6 25	Pork, do do	17 00
Hard of arch	7 00	do prime	15 00
Red or paving	8 50	Bacon, Balt. ass. lb.	9
Coffee—Ha. lb.	10 a 11 1/2	Hams, do cured	14
Rio	9 1/2 a 12 1/2	Midd'gs, do do	11
Cotton—		Shoulders, do do	10
Virgin. good, lb	00 a 00	Lard, West. & Balt.	12 1/2
Florida,	00 a 00	Butter, Wes. No. 3,	16
Alabama	00 a 00	do do "2,"	15 1/2
Louisiana, pri.	00 a 00	do Glades "2,"	00
Mississippi	a 15	Cheese, in casks, lb.	9 1/2
FEATHERS—		Rice—pr 100 lb.	5 00a5 25
Am. geese, lb.	50 a 55	SALT—Liv. gr. bush.	33a35
FISH—		SEEDS—Cloverdo.	12 a 13
Shad, No. 1, tri. bl.	11 75	Timothy do.	2 00 a 2 50
Herrings	5 50	TEAS—Hyson, lb.	56a1 00
FLOUR, &c.—		Y. Hyson	37a 74
City Mills, sup. bbl.	5 25	Gunpowder	60a1 00
Howard st. do	5 12a5 25	Imperial	55 a 60
Sauquehan.	0 00	TOBACCO—	
Rye	— a —	Corn, 100lb.	5 00a5 50
Corn meal, kl. d. bbl.	0 00	Brown & red	6 00a6 50
do. hhd.	00 00	Ground leaf	7 00a13 00
Chopped Rye 100lb.	1 62	Or. to mid. col.	9 50a12 00
Ship stuff, bush.	36a 00	Col. to fine red	12a14 00
Shorts,	13 a 14	Yel. to fl. yel.	10 00a15 00
GRAIN—Wheat, white	1 04	Wrappery, suitable for	
Wheat, pri. red	90a1 02	segars,	10 00a20 00
Rye, new	65 a 00	Virginia	6 00a10 00
Corn, white	65 a 00	Ohio	8 50a10 00
do yellow	67 a 68	Kentucky	6 00a13 00
Oats	32 a 33	St. Domingo	13 00a18 00
Beans, white	0 00a1 75	Cuba	15 00a30 00
Peas, black eye	1 37a0 00	WOOL—	
NAVAL STORES—		Am. Sax. fleece, lb	60a70
Pitch, bbl	1 62	Full bld. Merino	50a55
Tar,	2 12	1-3 & 4 do.	42a47
PLASTER PARIS—		native & 4 do.	37a42
Cargo, ton,	3 87	pulled, lambs	40
Ground, bbl.	1 37a1 50	unwashed	25a33
SUGARS—		S. Ame. clean	25
Hav. wh. 100lb.	11 a12 00	Sheep skins, each	25a30
do brown	8 00a8 50	WAGON FREIGHTS—	
N. Orleans	6 50a8 70	To Pittsburgh, 100lb.	1 50
LIME—Burnt,	35 a 40	To Wheeling	1 75

Tobacco—There has been a fair demand for Maryland Tobacco during the week, and sales to a moderate extent have been made at prices generally corresponding with last week's rates, and some instances a little under them. Our quotations, which we continue, embrace the current rates of the market, viz: Inferior Maryland \$4a \$4.25; common \$4.50a \$5.50; middling \$6a \$7; good \$8a \$9; and fine and leafy \$10a \$12. The stock of Ohio is quite low, and the transactions very limited. Some holders have shipped to Europe in preference to selling at the rates offered by purchasers. The inspections of the week comprise 502 hhd. Maryland, and 117 hhd. Ohio—total 619 hhd.

Cattle—There were nearly 500 head of Beef cattle offered in market during last week, and all sold at prices averaging about \$8 per 100 lbs. A portion of them were taken for another market. There was a large supply on Monday morning, and sales made at \$6.50a \$8 for inferior to prime.

Flour—The transactions in Howard street yesterday and this morning have been trifling, and prices unaltered from Saturday's quotations; the store price ranges from \$5 1-8a 5-8, 25, cash and time—and wagon price \$5.00; sales some choice brands at \$5.25 cash. The receipts this week have been rather light, many of the mills in the surrounding country being stopped or at short work, by reason of the low state of the waters. This region has not had rain for several weeks. In City Mills we hear of no sales, it is held at \$5.25.

Grain—The supplies are fair—white wheat is selling at \$1a1.05; red do at 90 to \$1.02, which is a further slight decline. Corn, yellow 67a68c; do white 65c; Rye 65c; and Oats 32a33c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

At Richmond, Friday, Tobacco, lugs were quoted at \$5 50 a 6, common leaf \$5 50 to \$6 50; middling 47 to 10, good and fine 61a12. No sales of City Mills Flour, Country \$5 37 1/2 sales—stock light. Wheat, red \$1 10; white \$1 12. Corn, the supply increasing, dull at 70c.—Oats 35 to 37 1/2c from Depot. Whiskey 85a36c in hhd; and 37a38 in bbls—stock light.

At Norfolk, Friday, Corn was scarce and wanted, at 65 for white, and 66a 67 for yellow. Staves were rather dull, and prices of all kinds fallen off. A few bales new Cotton had been received and sold at 13c.

At Alexandria, Saturday morning, flour from wagons was quoted at \$5; Wheat \$1a1 16 for white; and 95a100c for red; Rye 60c; Corn 60a62c; Flaxseed \$1; Oats 30a33c.—The Gazette says: "Owing to the scarcity of money 'here and elsewhere,' Flour has fallen about 50 cts per barrel in all the principal markets, during the last week or ten days; and our

dealers have dropped it to \$5, with a hope that it has now 'touched bottom,' and that there is a safe foundation. We, therefore, trust, that we shall, for some time, at least, not have to report any further decline. We quote \$5 from wagons, last sales from stores \$5 25—not much doing either from wagons or stores.—The wagon price changed from 5 25 to \$5 on Thursday."

At Cincinnati, on the 4th inst Flour was dull at 4 3-8; Whiskey 38c; Wheat 70; Corn meal 75a81c; Corn 50c; Oats 31a37 1/2.

At New Orleans, in the week ending on the 28th, there was no improv't in the general business of the city, and sales were confined principally to home uses. In cotton, however, the sales were quite brisk, and transactions extensive, amounting to about 5,000 bales, generally at an advance of about 4 cent over previous prices. The market was not considered settled at this advance, and quotations were made at 8 for ordinary to 13 for good fine. Stock on the 28th, 14,370 bales. Sales of 114 hhd. Tobacco at 8, 11a13 cts. as in quality. Sugar, 7a7 1/2 for fine, and 54a64 for middling quality—demand confined to city wants. Molasses, 28a32c. Flour had a downward tendency, and sales made at 66a64—receipts during the week 2,278 barrels. Corn 55a58c, and demand limited; receipts for the week 2,605 sacks. Small sales of Oats 42a45c, but large quantities would not bring over 40c. There was no demand for provisions, except for city and plantation uses, and prices remained unchanged. Prime Pork 11a12; M. P. \$15; there were no receipts during the week except 3,392 kegs lard, 1,072 kegs of butter, and 89 casks bacon. The stock of whiskey small, and sales made at 48a50c for rectified—but little common in market. Bagging and rope continue in fair demand. Freight dult to all parts. The Bulletin says: The money market is becoming easier. We quote out doors, 1 1/2a2 1/2 per cent. per month for good paper, which is fully 1 per cent. better than last week; and besides, capitalists are anxious to get it on those terms. The banks are still very limited in their transactions. The weather remains about the same as for a month past, dry, sun oppressive, nights damp. The epidemic has in a measure subsided, but we attribute it more to the small number of subjects, than to any improvement in the health of the city; and we cannot look for any great improvement in business until the health of the city is entirely restored.

At Georgetown, on Saturday, flour sold at 5 1-8a5 1/2. At Petersburg, (Va.) on Saturday, new cotton sold at 12 3-4c; wheat \$1a1.12c; corn \$3a3.25.

At New York, last week, the sales of cotton were about 2,300 bales, prices steady, and demand moderate but regular. The stock is estimated at 15,000 bales. A somewhat better feeling in flour; Genesee was 5,75 a 6 for common to good brands; Ohio \$5.62a75; sales Georgetown at \$6 for export. Several cargoes of Southern Wheat have been sold at 120a 122.—Small lots Northern Rye at 80c. Northern Corn 80a 82c measure; and Southern 72a73, wt. Northern Oats 46c. Nothing to report in Hemp or Hides. Molasses still dull. 1000 bbls Wilmington Turpentine at \$3.25, which is an advance.—Southern Spirits 31a32c. Provisions were in demand, and prices rather better. Sales Linseed Oil at 65a66 cash; and 70a72c, 6 mos. Sugar very dull. There was more animation in Tobacco.

At Philadelphia, on Saturday, demand for cotton moderate, and prices unchanged. The sales have been in small parcels at 12 to 14c for Upland and New Orleans, and some fine Upland at 15 cents per lb. There has been a good deal animation in the flour market, and several thousand barrels have been taken for export during the week at \$5.50 to \$5.25 per bbl. at the latter price for cash. Sales for city use at \$5.37a5.50 for fair good brands, and on Broad street, at \$5.25a 5.50. The supplies have become quite limited. Rye Flour—Sales to moderate extent at \$3.75 per bbl. Corn Meal—Sales of upwards of 200 hhd at \$17 each; sales in bbls. at \$3.75 each. Upwards of 500 beef cattle were sold at from \$7 to 7.75 per 100 lbs as in quality. Cows are dull at \$25 to 35 per head. Hogs—sales at \$7.25 to 8.75 per 100 lbs. for common to prime quality. Sheep are steady, at \$2.50 to 4.50, and lambs, \$1.50 to 2.50 per head. No sales of Tobacco except by retail have transpired this week.

The active business season is about closing for salted provisions, and in pork the sales have been only in small parcels at previous rates. Bacon—stock large for the season and demand moderate. Sales of hams at from 8 1/2 to 11 cents; sides, 7 1/2a8, and shoulders, 6 1/2 to 8 cents per lb. for common to good quality. Large sales of lard at from 10 to 11 1/2 cts. per lb. according to quality. Butter comes in slowly, and sells at 15 to 16 cents per lb.

EVANS' PATENT SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGH.

The subscriber continues to manufacture the above described Ploughs, which he will furnish at wholesale or retail on reasonable terms. He assures the public on the best possible authority, that no one has ever had any REAL claim to the patent of the said self-sharpening Plough in this country, but Messrs. Cadwallader and Oliver Evans, and their patent (which is 8 or 9 years before it was ever infringed by R. B. Chenoweth) expired in April, it being dated in April, 1825. This information can be established to the satisfaction of any one interested, by applying to the patent office at Washington and I have done.

J. S. EASTMAN,
36 West Pratt street.

TO TOBACCO PLANTERS.

Having made arrangements with the Patentee to that effect I am now prepared to make 'Murray's Portable Tobacco Prizes' to order. The price of a Prize with the improved cast screw is \$150, one with the best wrought screw \$225. They will be delivered at Queen Anne, Mount Pleasant, Pig Point, Baltimore, or on board the Steam Boat Patuxent, for an additional \$10. Should the Prize not please, the purchaser can return it by paying one Dollar for every Hhd. he has packed with it. In no case will a prize be furnished, except with the understanding that it is not to be lent or hired out.

Should the Prize be wanted for the use of more than one person, it will be at an enhanced price. Terms, Cash or an approved draft at 60 or 90 days on the delivery of the Prize.

Address through the West River post office to Alexander I. Murray, or to the subscriber. JOS. BUCY,
West River, A. A. County. oc 2 2m

MAHOOL'S IMPROVED VIRGINIA BAR-SHARE PLOUGH.

From One to Four Horses—Constantly on hand, for sale at No. 29 Chesapeake. These Ploughs are made of the best materials—oak beams and handles, wrought iron bar laid with steel, and can be repaired by any country smith. My if R. M. T'ANSON, Agent.

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

For sale, from 15,000 to 20,000 trees from cuttings planted 1st February last. They are in rows 5 feet apart, and 13 inches from tree to tree—From being planted so wide, and having had careful cultivation, they are now uncommonly fine, most of the trees being from 7 to 8 feet high, and so filled with branches as to completely shut up the 5 feet alleys, presenting to the eye a field of the most dense and rich vegetation. They are within 500 yards of a convenient landing. Apply to JOHN MILNE,
Aug. 26, 1839.—Sep. 4—91 Beaufort, South Carolina.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

25,000 trees for sale, either in quantities, or all together, and to be delivered at any time that may best suit the purchaser. They are from imported cuttings of the genuine Morus Multicaulis, were planted in May last, and are of the most vigorous growth, measuring from 3 to 5 feet in height, with large collateral branches. Purchasers are invited to call and see them, at the residence of Gen. Morgan Lewis, Staatsburgh, Dutchess County, state of New York, where the owner lives, as he thinks they will not suffer by a comparison with any in the United States. Sept. 18—6t

A FIRST RATE FARM FOR SALE.

The Subscriber will sell THAT VALUABLE FARM called AVONDALE, situated in LONG GREEN VALLEY, about 15 miles North of BALTIMORE. This property adjoins the well known, fertile and productive Estate of James C. Gittings, Esq. and is surpassed by few farms for the excellence of its soil, besides possessing other advantages equal, if not superior to those of any other farm in the county, now in the market. Avondale contains about 403 acres, of which at least 200 acres are adapted to the growth of Timothy. It is estimated that from 50 to 60 tons of Hay will be cut at the present season, and at least 100 tons in the succeeding summer. The crop of Wheat now harvesting will be a very good one; the Oat crop quite equal to any in the country; and there is every appearance, at present, of an exceedingly fine crop of Corn. That portion of the farm, now in cultivation, is divided into fields of convenient size, each of which is well watered. This place abounds with LIME STONE of excellent quality. The LIME KILN—the capacity of which is about 1200 bushels—has been built in the most substantial manner, and is conveniently situated. The QUARRY now in use is worked with great ease, and at moderate expense.

The proportion of WOOD LAND is amply sufficient for all the purposes of the Farm, including the burning of LIME. Besides the fine LIMESTONE SPRING which supplies the DAIRY, there are numerous other never failing Springs in different quarters of the Farm. The present proprietor, has spared no expense, within the last 4 or 5 years, in improving the soil by the most approved system of cultivation. During the period named, about 12,000 bushels of Lime have been judiciously distributed, the beneficial effects of which may be seen by the growing crops. The IMPROVEMENTS are such as may answer the reasonable wants of any farmer desiring comfort without splendor. But the subscriber invites those inclined to secure a productive Farm, situated in one of the richest Valleys of Baltimore County, remarkable for its healthiness, at convenient distance from the best market in the state, and where the advantages of excellent society can be enjoyed, to visit Avondale, and judge for themselves. His price is \$50 per acre. If desired, one-half the Farm will be disposed of, with or without the improvements, as a division of the same can be advantageously made. JOHN GIBSON,
Jy 17—1f No 3, North Charles street.

FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

For sale, a very desirable Farm and family residence, conveniently situated in a dry, airy, and healthy location, eight miles from Baltimore, half a mile from the Philadelphia Turnpike road, (one of the best and pleasantest roads in Maryland.) and the same from the Post-office at Rossville and Depot on the rail-road from Baltimore to Philadelphia, at Stemmer's Run. It contains 90 acres, of which about 30 are in wood, and the remainder partly natural meadow and part arable, easy of cultivation, and kind for all sorts of farm produce, fruits, vines and vegetable. The improvements consist of a new and excellent two story frame house, comprising a spacious hall and two parlors with folding doors on the ground floor, six good bed-rooms above, and a fine dry cellar under the whole. Also a comfortable log-house, with cellar and buildings adjoining, suitable for kitchen and servants quarters, and a spacious barn, stable, &c. detached; a well with pump and springs of good water; a fine young thriving apple orchard of 250 grafted trees of the best kinds, some of which are now in bearing, and some few peach, pear and other fruit trees; the whole together forming a most eligible property, rarely to be met with. Possession may be had as soon as required, and for price (which will be low) and other particulars, apply personally, or by letter, (post paid) to

Dr. C. STREATER,
Rossville, Baltimore Co., Md.
Sep. 18—31*